How Patients Experience the use of Pointof-Care Ultrasounds in General Practice.

Protocol version: 29-01-2018

Registration:

The study will be registered at clinicaltrials.org. The protocol was uploaded to clinicaltrials.gov on 08-01-2018. No changes in the content of the protocol, have been made since.

Part of the cohort study: How Point-of-Care Ultrasound (POC-US) Affects the Diagnostic Process in General Practice. A prospective follow-up study. (Clinical trials registration number: NCT03375333)

Funding:

The Research Unit for General Practice in Aalborg supports the study. Additionally, various foundations will be applied for support, but they will have no influence on the study design, analysis of data or the reporting of results.

Research team:

Principle investigator:

Camilla Aakjær Andersen, MD

Research Unit for General Practice in Aalborg, Department of Clinical Medicine, Aalborg University, Fyrkildevej 7, 1.sal, lejl.3, 9220 Aalborg Øst, Denmark. Email: caakjaer@dcm.aau.dk

Co-investigators:

Torsten Rahbek Rudbæk, MD. Email: trahbek@hotmail.com

Martin Bach Jensen, Professor, PhD, GP

Research Unit for General Practice in Aalborg and Department of Clinical Medicine, Aalborg University, Fyrkildevej 7, 1.sal, lejl.3, 9220 Aalborg Øst, Denmark. E-mail: mbj@dcm.aau.dk

John Brodersen, Professor, PhD, GP

Centre of Research & Education in General Practice, Primary Health Care Research Unit, Region Zealand,

Department of Public Health, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Copenhagen

Øster Farimagsgade 5, P. O. Box 2099, DK-1014 Copenhagen, Denmark. E-mail: john.brodersen@sund.ku.dk

Introduction:

There are only few articles describing the use of POC-US in general practice. [5,6, 10-59] Most of these studies are more than 10 years old [23-59] and the development in technology may have improved the images that can be obtained by present-day equipment. There are no studies describing the use of POC-US in Danish general practice and only a few studies describe the patient perspective. In these studies, it seems that the use of POC-US in general practice is in line with patient preferences, however these studies were performed in rural areas, where access to specialists and ultrasound examinations were hours away, which is never the case in Denmark. Furthermore one study described that 29% of patients felt that the GP were putting to must emphasis on technology in the consultation and 19% found ultrasound disrupting for the patient-doctor relationship. [18]

In a qualitative interview study with Danish general practitioners a range of motivating factors for using POC-US concerned the patient perspective. The GPs felt that they were improving patient care by using POC-US as part of their examination of patients and that the patients appreciated the use of POC-US. In this present study we wish to explore the GPs believes, about how POC-US in general practice is experienced by the patients, by asking the patients.

Objective:

Primarily we seek to explore to what extend:

- patients feel informed about the use of POC-USin general practice
- patients experience that POC-US has an influence on the consultation with the GP.
- patients experience POC-US influences the doctor-patient relationship.
- patients feel diagnostic reassured after the POC-US examination?
- do patients feel that POC-US is improving care?
- are patients satisfied with POC-US in the GP's office?

Secondary we seek to test the association between GPs declared confidence in the tentative diagnosis after using POC-US in the consultation and patients experiences with POC-US in the consultation.

- How is GPs level of confidence in the diagnosis associated with patients' feeling of reassurance (assessed immediately after the POC-US examination)?
- How is GPs level of confidence in the diagnosis associated with patients' experience of improvement of care?

Trial design:

Cross-sectional study

Study setting:

The study will take place in 20 different general practices in Denmark where the GPs use POC-US. The study is part of a follow-up study designed to explore how POC-US affects the diagnostic process in general practice.

The participating GPs will try to include all patients were they use POC-US in the consultation. After the consultation patients will be asked to fill out a questionnaire about their experience with POC-US in the consultation. The GPs will provide the patients with a unique ID-number and a link to an online questionnaire on the SurveyXact server. The patients will then access the online questionnaire using this ID-number either through Ipads in the clinic or at home using their own computer, tablet or phone. If the patient feels uncomfortable using an online questionnaire, a paper edition will be in provided by the GP including a labelled envelope.

Baseline information (BQGP) regarding the participating GPs will be provided through the original study. Baseline questions about the patients (BQP) will be part of the patient-questionnaire following the consultation.

Baseline questions to describe the participating GPs (BQGP)

Question	Question	Catagory		
number				
BQGP 1.1	How old are you?	Age		
BQGP 1.2	Are you a woman/man?	Gender		
BQGP 1.3	How many years have you been a GP?	Experience		
BQGP 1.4	Which year did you graduate as a doctor?	Experience		
BQGP 1.5	How long have you been using ultrasound?	Experience		
BQGP 1.6	Would you characterize your practice as a predominantly rural, urban	Location		
	or mixed			
BQGP 1.7	How is your practice organized? (solo, partnership, collaboration)	Organization		
BQGP 1.8	In which region do you practice?	Location		
BQGP 1.9	What is the approximate distance from your practice to the nearest	Location		
	radiology department where US can be performed?			
BQGP 2.0	What kind of US device (name, model, year) and probes do you have?	Equipment		
BQGP 2.1	What kind of ultrasound education/training did you receive?	Experience		

Baseline questions about the participating patients (BQP)

Question	Question	Catagory
number		
BQP 1.1	Are you a woman/man?	Gender
BQP 1.2	How old are you?	Age
BQP 1.3	Have you been ultrasound scanned in this clinic before?	Previous
		experience
BQP 1.4	Employment	Socioeconomic
		background
BQP 1.5	Level of education	Socioeconomic
		background
BQP 1.6	Level of higher education	Socioeconomic
		background

Eligibility criteria

Patients must provide written, informed consent before any study procedures occur (see Appendix 1 for sample Informed Consent Form). Only patients assigned to the GPs practice can participate in the study.

Interventions

There is no intervention in this study since the GPs are already using POC-US in their examination of patients. The registration in this study will reflect their normal daily use of POC-US not adding more examinations or in other ways influence on the treatment of patients.

Outcomes

The items in this questionnaire are generated from a qualitative interview study with GPs working in general practice and using POC-US. The items are the GPs expressed believes and concerns about how POC-US was experienced by their patients.

Domain	Item	Questions					
Information	Information on the purpose	Were you informed about the purpose of the ultrasound examination?					
	Information on the limitations	Were you informed about the difference between a specialist ultrasound and a GP ultrasound?					
	Information about the findings	Were you informed about the result of the ultrasound examination?					
Consultation	Natural part of the consultation	Did you think the ultrasound examination was a natural part of the consultation?					
	Disruptive in the consultation	Did you think the ultrasound examination was disruptive in the consultation?					
	Influence on the relationship during the examination	Did the ultrasound examination influence the relationship between the GP and you?					
	Importance	Do you think ultrasound made a difference in the consultation?					
Reassurance	Thoroughly examined	Do you feel more thoroughly examined after the ultrasound examination?					
	Explanation	Do you have a better understanding of your health problem after the ultrasound examination?					
	Sense of security	Do you feel more at ease after the ultrasound examination?					
	Sense of confidence	Has your confidence in the GPs diagnosis changed after the ultrasound examination?					
	Feeling of being taken seriously	Has the ultrasound examination changed your feeling of being taken seriously?					
Patient satisfaction	Overall evaluation	Was your overall experience with ultrasound in the GP's office positive or negative?					
	Recommendation to others	Would you recommend ultrasound in the GPs office to others?					
	Service improvement	Do you think ultrasound is a service improvement in the GP's office?					
	Quality improvement	Do you think ultrasound is a quality improvement					

in the GP's office?		
---------------------	--	--

Participant timeline

Year	2017						2018					
Month	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Now	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Activity												
Pilot												
Data												
collection												

Sample size

We estimate from our own experience and from talks with GPs, who scan, that the GPs will use POC-US 2-3 times a day, and assuming a participation rate of 80%, we will therefore include 640-960 patients during the study period of one month..

Recruitment

All patients who consult the participating GP for conditions relevant for a POC-US examination will be offered to participate in the study. Patients are excluded if they do not wish to participate or if they are not able to give an informed consent..

Data collection method

This questionnaire is developed through the following steps:

- 1. A first edition of the questionnaire is developed based on the results of a qualitative interview study with Danish GPs on their experiences on how ultrasound can be used in general practice. This study included both users and non-users of POC-US and the GPs reported how they experienced patient attitudes and reactions to POC-US in general practice. The quotations from the interviews were included as items in a conceptual model with domains covering the central aspects of the GP's impressions of patients' experiences of POC-US in general practice.
- 2. To test face validity, comprehension and wording, pilot tests will be done with laypeople and patients, who have not been ultrasound scanned, using the "think-aloud" technique and cognitive interviewing. The pilot-tests are done in two geographical-separated clinics including five patients in each clinic. Adaptions and rephrasing will follow after comparing the results.
- 3. A validation test will include presenting the rephrased questions to 5 GPs, who use POC-US, and asking them to compare the questions to the original items from the qualitative interviews. Adaptions will follow.
- 4. A final pilot-test will include interviews with patients in two new clinics using the "Think-aloud" technique. In this pilot-test the patients are presented to both a paper-version and an online-

version of the questionnaire, to test functionality and feasibility. Pilot-tests and adaptions will continue until the questionnaire is completed without difficulties.

Retention

Participant Retention

We will ask the GPs to register not-included patients, in whom POC-US was used during the study period, on a separate form and to declare the reason for the failed inclusion of the patient.

The Research group will send weekly updates to the participating GPs to maintain their interest in the project, to remind them to include patients when they use POC-US, and to address any difficulties in the procedures.

Participant Withdrawal

Participating GPs and patients may withdraw from the study for any reason at any time. The investigator also may withdraw participating GPs from the study if they are unwilling or unable to comply with required study procedures.

Data management

Data will be saved electronically in the SurveyXact server and on a server at Aalborg University and will only be accessed by the research group using passwords.

The Research Unit for General Practice in Aalborg is the Data Controller. Each participating GP will be data processor, and can only process data pursuant to an agreement with the data controller. A data processor agreements will be made between the Research Unit for General Practice in Aalborg and each participating GP, between the Research Unit for General Practice in Aalborg and Aalborg University, and between Aalborg University and SurveyXact according to the Danish Data Protection Agency recommendations. The Key files identifying the patients will be safely stored at the GPs office and the research group will not have access to this information during the study.

Statistics

The questionnaire data will be collected on an ordinal scale and reported descriptively using frequencies. To test if the observed frequencies are statistical significant, we will use Chi squared test or fishers exact test. A p-value of 0.05 will be considered statistical significant. The association between the GPs reported confidence in the tentative diagnosis on an ordinal scale from decreased confidence to increased confidence, and patients reported experience of POC-US in the consultation will tested using Goodman and Kruskal's gamma.

Data monitoring

During the study period the research team will be able to observe if the GPs include patients in the study and make contact to the GPs who fail to include patients in order to help out with any difficulties.

Harms

We will register all adverse events occurring during the study.

Research ethics approval

The studies will be reported to the Danish Data Protection Agency, the Committee of Multipractice Studies in General Practice and will not commence before approval.

Concent or assent

Each participating GP will collect data for all conducted POC-US examinations in a one month period. Prior to participation, patients will receive written and oral information and a written consent to participate will be obtained.

If a GP or a patient wished to redraw their consent to participate in the study, the GP will contact the research team and the data will be deleted.

Protocol amendments

Will be declared and all editions and changes in the protocol will be saved.

Confidentiality

All participating GPs have signed a confidentiality agreement.

Declaration of interest

None

Access to data

Only the Research team will have access to data.

The key files linking the patient ID and the social security number will be stored under lock in the GPs clinics. Only the participating GP will have access to the key file. The anonymized data will be saved at a server in SurveyXact or Aalborg University. Only the research team (MBJ and CAA) will have access to this data using two unique passwords.

Dissemination polity

Manuscript 1:

Title: How patients experience the use of point-of-care ultrasound in general practice.

Authors: Camilla Aakjær Andersen, Torsten Rahbek Rudbæk, John Brodersen, and Martin Bach Jensen

Expected Journal: International peer-reviewed journal

Expected Time of Submission: Fall 2017

References:

- [1] Moore C L, Copel J A, Point-of-care ultrasonography, N Engl J Med 2011;364:749-57
- [2] Lorentzen T et al. "Klinisk Ultralyd" Ugeskr Læger 23. nov. 2012
- [3] H G S Brandt, C H Jepsen, O M Hendriksen, A Lindekær, M Skjønnemand, The use of ultrasound to identify veins for peripheral venous access in morbidly obese patients, Dan Med J 2016;63(2):A5191

- [4] Laursen CB, Sloth E, Lassen AT, Christensen Rd, Lambrechtsen J, Madsen PH, Henriksen DP, Davidsen JR, Rasmussen F. Point-of-care ultrasonography in patients admitted with respiratory symptoms: a single-blind, randomised controlled trial. Lancet Respir Med. 2014 Aug;2(8):638-46. doi: 10.1016/S2213-2600(14)70135-3. Epub 2014 Jul 3.
- [5] Colli A, Prati D, Fraquelli M, Segato S, Vescovi PP, Colombo F et al. The Use of a Pocket-Sized Ultrasound Device Improves Physical Examination: Results of an In- and Outpatient Cohort study. PLoS ONE 10(3):e0122181 doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0122181
- [6] Blois B. Office-based ultrasound screening for abdominal aortic aneurysm. Can Fam Physician 2012 Mar;58(3):e172-8.
- [7] Shabanzadeh D M, Sørensen L T, Jørgensen T, A Prediction Rule for Risk Stratification of Incidentally Discovered Gallstones: Results From a Large Cohort Study Gastroenterology 2016;150:156–167
- [8] http://www.dsam.dk/flx/organisation/udvalg_og_interessegrupper/ultralyd_i_almen_praksis/
- [9] Bessmann EL, Bitsch M. Medical students gain from a practical course in clinical ultrasound. Ugeskr Laeger. 2012 Nov 26;174(48):3000-3.
- [10] Heidemann F, Meier u, Kölbel T, Atlihan G, Debus ES How can an AAA screening program be implemented in Germany? Gefässchirurgie 2015 [sup, 1] 20:28-31 doi 10.1007/s00772-014-1392-0
- [11]Chavez,M.A.; Naithani,N.; Gilman,R.H.; Tielsch,J.M.; Khatry,S.; Ellington,L.E.; Miranda,J.J.; Gurung,G.; Rodriguez,S.; Checkley,W. Agreement Between the World Health Organization Algorithm and Lung Consolidation Identified Using Point-of-Care Ultrasound for the Diagnosis of Childhood Pneumonia by General Practitioners Lung, 2015, 193, 4, 531-538, United States
- [12] Bornemann P, Johnson J, Tiglao S, Moghul A, Swain S, Bornemann G, Lustik M. Assessment of Primary Care Physicians' Use of a Pocket Ultrasound DeviceTM to Measure Left Ventricular Mass in Patients with Hypertension. J Am Board Fam Med. 2015 Nov-Dec;28(6):706-12. doi: 10.3122/jabfm.2015.06.140314. [13]Bornemann P, Bornemann G Military family physicians' perceptions of a pocket point-of-care
- ultrasound device in clinical practice Mil.Med., 2014, 179, 12, 1474-1477, Association of Military Surgeons of the U.S, United States
- [14] Wong, F.; Franco, Z.; Phelan, M.B.; Lam, C.; David, A.Development of a pilot family medicine hand-carried ultrasound course WMJ, 2013, 112, 6, 257-261, United States
- [15] Siu,T.; Chau,H.; Myhre,D. Bedside ultrasonography performed by family physicians in outpatient medical offices in Whitehorse, Yukon Can.J.Rural Med., 2013, 18, 2, 43-46, Canada
- [16] Maurin O, Regloix S D, Lefort H, Delort G, Domanski L, Tourtier J P, Palmier B French military general practitioners ultrasound practice J R Army Med Corps 2014: 160: 213-216 DOI 10 1136/jramc-2013-000082
- [17] Mjolstad OC, Snare SR, Folkvord L, Helland F, Grimsmo A, Torp H, et al. Assessment of left ventricular function by GPs using pocket-sized ultrasound. Fam Pract 2012 Oct;29(5):534-540.
- [18] Glaso M, Medias IB, Straand J. Diagnostic ultrasound in general practice. Tidsskr Nor Laegeforen 2007 Aug 9;127(15):1924-1927.
- [19] Bono,F.; Campanini,A.The METIS project for generalist ultrasonography J.Ultrasound, 2007, 10, 4, 168-174, Italy
- [20] Glazebrook, R.; Manahan, D.; Chater, A.B. Educational needs of Australian rural and remote doctors for intermediate obstetric ultrasound and emergency medicine ultrasound Can. J. Rural Med., 2006, 11, 4, 277-282, Canada
- [21] Weerasinghe S, Mirghani H, Revel A, Abu-Zidan FM. Cumulative sum (CUSUM) analysis in the assessment of trainee competence in fetal biometry measurement. Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol 2006 Aug;28(2):199-203.

- [22] Dresang, L.T.; Rodney, W.M.; Rodney, K.M. Prenatal ultrasound: a tale of two cities J. Natl. Med. Assoc., 2006, 98, 2, 167-171, United States
- [23] Hussain P, Deshpande A, Shridhar P, Saini G, Kay D. The feasibility of telemedicine for the training and supervision of general practitioners performing ultrasound examinations of patients with urinary tract symptoms. J Telemed Telecare 2004;10(3):180-182
- [24] Southall E Echocardiography in the community September 2004Br J Cardiol 2004;11:405-7
- [25] Dresang, L.T.; Rodney, W.M.; Dees, J. Teaching prenatal ultrasound to family medicine residents Fam. Med., 2004, 36, 2, 98-107, United States
- [26] Partridge G. Echocardiography in the community: mind the gap. The British Journal of Cardiology 2004;11(5):403-404.
- [27]Xiao, H.B.Hand-held echocardiography for primary care Br.J.Cardiol, 2003, 10, 3, 235-240
- [28] Blomgren K, Hytonen M, Pellinen J, Relander M, Pitkaranta A. Diagnostic accuracy of acute maxillary sinusitis in adults in primary care. Scand J Prim Health Care 2002 Mar;20(1):40-44.
- [29] Johansen I, Grimsmo A, Nakling J. Ultrasonography in primary health care--experiences within obstetrics 1983-99. Tidsskr Nor Laegeforen 2002 Aug 30;122(20):1995-1998.
- [30] Wordsworth S, Scott A. Ultrasound scanning by general practitioners: is it worthwhile? J Public Health Med 2002 Jun;24(2):88-94.
- [31]Zamorano JL, Moreno R, Alburquerque C. Echocardiography performed by physicians outside of echolabs is it possible? Eur Heart J 2002 Jun;23(11):908-909.
- [32] Bailey RP, Ault M, Greengold NL, Rosendahl T, Cossman D. Ultrasonography performed by primary care residents for abdominal aortic aneurysm screening. J Gen Intern Med 2001 Dec;16(12):845-849.
- [33] Keith R, Frisch L. Fetal biometry: a comparison of family physicians and radiologists. Fam Med 2001 Feb;33(2):111-114.
- [34] Siepel T, Clifford DS, James PA, Cowan TM. The ultrasound-assisted physical examination in the periodic health evaluation of the elderly. J Fam Pract 2000 Jul;49(7):628-632.
- [35] Chan VSP, Piterman L, McCall L. Use of clinical ultrasonography in an Australian suburban family practice: Its indications and findings. Hong Kong Practitioner 1999;21(9):405-415.
- [36] Hussain P, Melville D, Mannings R, Curry D, Kay D, Ford P. Evaluation of a training and diagnostic ultrasound service for general practitioners using narrowband ISDN. J Telemed Telecare 1999;5 Suppl 1:S95-9.
- [37] Gillespie ND, Pringle S. A pilot study of the role of echocardiography in primary care. Br J Gen Pract 1998 Apr;48(429):1182.
- [38] Robinson, L.; Potterton, J.; Owen, P. Diagnostic ultrasound: a primary care-led service? J. Gen. Pract., 1997, 47, 418, 293-296, ENGLAND
- [39] Brunader R. Accuracy of prenatal sonography performed by family practice residents. Fam Med 1996 Jun;28(6):407-410.
- [40] Everett CB, Preece E. Women with bleeding in the first 20 weeks of pregnancy: value of general practice ultrasound in detecting fetal heart movement. Br J Gen Pract 1996 Jan;46(402):7-9.
- [41] Makela M, Leinonen K. Diagnosis of maxillary sinusitis in Finnish primary care. Use of imaging techniques. Scand J Prim Health Care 1996 Mar;14(1):29-35.
- [42]Felmar, E. Obstetric ultrasound in family practice Am. Fam. Physician, 1995, 51, 1, 34-39, 42, UNITED STATES

- [43] Deutchman ME, Connor P, Hahn RG, Rodney WM. Maternal gallbladder assessment during obstetric ultrasound: results, significance, and technique. J Fam Pract 1994 Jul;39(1):33-37.
- [44]Rosenthal TC, Siepel T, Zubler J, Horwitz M. The use of ultrasonography to scan the abdomen of patients presenting for routine physical examinations. J Fam Pract 1994 Apr;38(4):380-385.
- [45] Connor, P.D.; Deutchman, M.E.; Hahn, R.G. Training in obstetric sonography in family medicine residency programs: results of a nationwide survey and suggestions for a teaching strategy J.Am. Board Fam. Pract., 1994, 7, 2, 124-129, UNITED STATES
- [46] Eggebo TM, Sorvang S, Dalaker K. Ultrasonic diagnosis of the upper abdomen performed in general practice. Tidsskr Nor Laegeforen 1990 Mar 30;110(9):1096-1098.
- [47] Ornstein SM, Smith MA, Peggs J, Garr D, Gonzales J. Obstetric ultrasound by family physicians. Adequacy as assessed by pregnancy outcome. J Fam Pract 1990 Apr;30(4):403-408.
- [48] Rodney WM, Prislin MD, Orientale E, McConnell M, Hahn RG. Family practice obstetric ultrasound in an urban community health center. Birth outcomes and examination accuracy of the initial 227 cases. J Fam Pract 1990 Feb;30(2):163-168.
- [49] Eggebo TM, Dalaker K. Ultrasonic diagnosis of pregnant women performed in general practice. Tidsskr Nor Laegeforen 1989 Oct 20;109(29):2979-2981.
- [50] Hahn RG, Ho S, Roi LD, Bugarin-Viera M, Davies TC, Rodney WM. Cost-effectiveness of office obstetrical ultrasound in family practice: preliminary considerations. J Am Board Fam Pract 1988 Jan-Mar;1(1):33-38.
- [51] Hahn RG, Roi LD, Ornstein SM, Rodney WM, Garr DR, Davies TC, et al. Obstetric ultrasound training for family physicians. Results from a multi-site study. J Fam Pract 1988 May;26(5):553-558.
- [52] Morgan WC, Rodney WM, Hahn R, Garr D. Ultrasound for the primary care physician. Applications in family-centered obstetrics. Postgrad Med 1988 Feb 1;83(2):103-107.
- [53] Bratland SZ. Ultrasonic diagnosis used in general practice. A summarized evaluation. Tidsskr Nor Laegeforen 1985 Oct 10;105(28):1954-1955.
- [54] Bratland SZ. Ultrasonography of the paranasal sinuses in general practice. Tidsskr Nor Laegeforen 1985 Oct 10;105(28):1951-1953.
- [55] Bratland SZ. Ultrasonic diagnosis in general practice. An evaluation study. Tidsskr Nor Laegeforen 1985 Oct 10;105(28):1939-1940.
- [56] Bratland SZ, Bjørnstad PG. Vurdering av ekkokardiografi benyttet i almenpraksis. Tidsskr Nor Laegeforen 1985(105):1988-1989.
- [57] Bratland SZ, Eik-Nes SH. Ultrasonic diagnosis of pregnant women in general practice. Tidsskr Nor Laegeforen 1985 Oct 10;105(28):1940-1946.
- [58] Bratland SZ, Nordshus T. Ultrasonography of the urinary tract in general practice. Tidsskr Nor Laegeforen 1985 Oct 10;105(28):1948-1950.
- [59] Bratland SZ, Nordshus T. Ultrasonography of the gallbladder in general practice. Tidsskr Nor Laegeforen 1985 Oct 10;105(28):1946-1948
- [60] http://osaus.org/
- [61] http://cesu.au.dk/ceclus-center-of-clinical-ultrasound/
- [62] http://www.who.int/classifications/icd/adaptations/icpc2/en/
- [63] Hunskår S, Bjerrun L, Ertmann RK, Jarbøl DE, Jensen MB, Kristensen JK, Maagaard R; Almen medicin Munksgaard 1.udgave 1. oplæg København 2014 pp 88-92